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161—8.51(216) Job policies and practices.

8.51(1) Written personnel policies relating to this subject area must expressly indicate that there shall be no discrimination against employees on account of sex. If the employer deals with a bargaining representative for the employer's employees and there is a written agreement on conditions of employment, the agreement shall not be inconsistent with these guidelines.

- **8.51(2)** Employees of both sexes shall have an equal opportunity to any available job that the employee is qualified to perform, unless sex is a bona fide occupational qualification.
- **8.51(3)** No employer shall make any distinction based upon sex in employment opportunities, wages, hours, or other conditions of employment. In the area of employer contributions for insurance, pensions, welfare programs and other similar "fringe benefits" the employer will not violate these guidelines if the employer's contributions are the same for both sexes or if the resulting benefits are equal.
- **8.51(4)** Any distinction between married and unmarried persons of one sex that is not made between married and unmarried persons of the opposite sex will be considered to be a distinction made on the basis of sex. Similarly, an employer must not deny employment to women with young children unless it has the same exclusionary policies for men; nor terminate an employee of one sex in a particular job classification upon reaching a certain age unless the same rule is applicable to members of the opposite sex.
- **8.51(5)** The employer's policies and practices must ensure appropriate physical facilities to both sexes. The employer may not refuse to hire either sex, or deny either sex a particular job because there are no restroom or associated facilities, unless the employer is able to show that the construction of the facilities would be unreasonable for such reasons as excessive expense or lack of space.
- **8.51(6)** An employer must not deny a female employee the right to any job that she is qualified to perform. For example, an employer's rules cannot bar a woman from a job that would require more than a certain number of hours or from working at jobs that require lifting or carrying more than designated weights.